REMARKS

Claims 1-36 were presented for examination and were pending in this application. In an Official Action dated September 8, 2004, claims 1-36 were rejected.

Response to Rejection Under 35 USC 103(a)

In the 5th paragraph of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1-36 under 35 USC § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over US Publication No. 2002-10056081 A1 ("Morley"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1 and 11 as amended respectively describe methods for transferring data in an application executed by a source computer system in a networked analytic application environment comprising issuing or receiving a request, spawning a session thread, and writing, de/compressing, de/encrypting, and sending data. These aspects of the claimed invention provide methods for application level security for transfer of data in a networked analytic application environment.

These aspects of the claimed invention are not disclosed or suggested by Morley. As the Examiner correctly notes, Morley does not specifically disclose writing data to a first buffer, de/compressing the data and writing to another buffer, encrypting/decrypting data and writing to yet another buffer, or receiving compressed data over a network. Morley discloses merely decoding, decryption, and decompression of audio and video signals in the context of low level security and the use of a buffer generally. However, Morley does not disclose or suggest security at the application level as reflected in the claim amendments. Low level security such as described by Morley cannot be used in the context of the present invention due to problems that would arise at the application level, thus it would not have been obvious to one of skill in the art to use the standard buffers described by Morley in this context. In addition, Morley is limited to audio and video signals, and does not disclose transfer of data of the type used in a networked analytic application environment.

The deficient disclosure of Morley, thus fails to establish even a *prima facie* basis from which a proper determination of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) can be made. A *prima facie* showing of obviousness requires (1) some suggestion or motivation to modify the reference, (2) a reasonable expectation of success, and (3) that the reference(s) teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The cited reference does not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations as detailed above.

Dependent claims 2-10 and 12-18 variously depend from their respective base claims, which were shown above to be patentable over the cited references. In addition, these claims recite additional limitations that also are not disclosed by the cited references.

Thus, Applicants submit that claims 1-18 are patentably distinct over the cited art.

Claims 19 and 29 as amended respectfully describe systems for transferring data in an application executed by a source computer system in a networked analytic application environment comprising, among other things, an application comprising threads and objects such as a listener object, protocol, a session manager object, a reader channel object, a de/compressor channel object, a de/encryptor channel object, a writer channel object, and a session thread.

These aspects of the claimed invention provide a system for application level security for transfer of data in a networked analytic application environment.

These aspects of the claimed invention are not disclosed or suggested by Morley. As the Examiner correctly notes, Morley does not specifically disclose writing data to a first buffer, de/compressing the data and writing to another buffer, encrypting/decrypting data and writing to yet another buffer, or receiving compressed data over a network. Thus, Morley also does not disclose threads and objects for this purpose. Morley discloses merely apparatus for decoding, decompressing, and decrypting audio and video signals, but does not disclose or suggest any such steps being performed by an application comprising threads and objects, such as listener objects, reader channels, and session manager objects. Thus it would not have been obvious to one of skill in the art to use the standard buffers described by Morley in this context.

Thus, the deficient disclosure of Morley, thus fails to establish even a *prima facie* basis from which a proper determination of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) can be made. Applicants submit that the cited reference does not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations as detailed above.

Dependent claims 20-28 and 30-36 variously depend from their respective base claims, which were shown above to be patentable over the cited references. In addition, these claims recite additional limitations that also are not disclosed by the cited references.

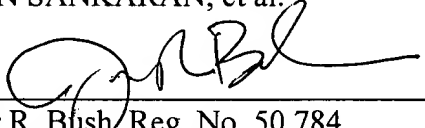Thus, Applicants submit that claims 19-36 are patentably distinct over the cited art.

Conclusion

In sum, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1 through 36, as presented herein, are patentably distinguishable over the cited references (including references cited, but not applied). Therefore, Applicants request reconsideration of the basis for the rejections to these claims and request allowance of them.

In addition, Applicants respectfully invite the Examiner to contact Applicants' representative at the number provided below if the Examiner believes it will help expedite furtherance of this application.

Respectfully Submitted,
MOHAN SANKARAN, et al.

Date: <u>February 8, 2005</u>   By: _____
Jennifer R. Bush/Reg. No. 50,784
FENWICK & WEST LLP
801 California Street
Mountain View, CA 94041
Phone: (650) 335-7213
Fax: (650) 938-5200